The People's Korea

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Pyongyang Ready To Normalize Ties with U.S. If Troops Are Withdrawn From S. Korea

President Kim Il Sung on June 23 said that Pyongyang is ready to normalize its relations with Washington on an independent stand, "if the U.S. government pulls out its troops from south Korea and desists from interfering in the affairs of our country."

Speaking at a banquet given in honor of a delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America, the President said the responsibility for the relations between the DPRK and the U.S. "rests entirely with the U.S."

He criticized Washington for refusing Pyongyang's various proposals for talks for peace in Korea, including DPRK-U.S. talks and tripartite talks between Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul. He also said that the U.S. government has been increasing tension in Korea by conducting large-scale military exercises and spreading a rumour about "threat of southward invasion" before the forthcoming 24th Olympic Games.

The DPRK President urged the U.S. government to abandon its plan to create "two Koreas" and to withdraw its armed forces from south Korea.

The U.S. Communist Party delegation led by Gus Hall, general secretary of its Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on June 23 on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The grand banquet was held on the day at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang.

Gen. Secy. Gus Hall in his banquet speech fully supported all the proposals of Pyongyang for making the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free zone and for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

He said that U.S. foreign policy may shift in better direction after November.

"The reactionary racist pro-imperialist administration of Ronald Reagan is coming to an end. The American people have been disillusioned and are tired of Reaganism," he said. He also said he is hopeful that after the November U.S. Presidential election U.S. foreign policy could shift "in a better direction."

"Therefore, we can pledge to you that we will use this new occasion to raise to new heights the struggle to put an end to the 38 years of U.S. aggression against the nation and people of Korea," he stressed.

The U.S.A. Communist Party delegation members were James Jackson, secretary of the party central committee in charge of ideological affairs, and Lee Dlugin, international secretary of the party central committee, who are members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the U.S.A. Communist Party, and Elizabeth Hall, member of the Party National Review Commission.

DPRK President Meets Foreign Guests

President Kim Il Sung on June 18 met His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, and arranged a luncheon for him.

The Samdech and his entourage left Pyongyang on June 19 by train.

Meanwhile, the DPRK President on June 20 received the government delegation of Burkina Faso headed by Minister of External Relations Jean Marc Palm on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK.

He also received on June 22 the delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party headed by Mohamed Awadh Al Sadi, member of the Central Committee of the YSP and chairman of the Economic and Administrative Committee of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

U.S. Armistice Violation Exceeds 7,800 in May

The United States and south Korean soldiers committed more than 7,800 cases of violations of the Armistice Agreement and agreed points in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) from May 1 to 31, the Korean secretary to the Military Armistice Commission said on June 23.

Senior Colonel Kim Ryon Gi, Korean secretary to the MAC, said that the number of the U.S. side's violations means that they committed nearly 250 cases on daily average and about 10 cases per hour in May.

He disclosed the number at the 494th meeting of secretaries of the two sides to the MAC which was held at Panmunjom at the proposal of the Korean side.

According to the statement of Senior Colonel Kim, the U.S. and south Korean armies "are rendering the situation in the DMZ strained, continuing with armed provocation against us."

Major points in his statement follow:

- The south Korean soldiers fired several bullets from automatic weapons into a DPRK post nearly 600 meters east of the Military Demarcation Line marker No. 0350 at about 19:50 on June 21.
- The U.S. side is continuing to introduce prohibited heavy and automatic weapons into the DMZ. The south Korean army brought a 90 mm recoilless gun to a spot nearly 350 meters south of the MDL marker No. 1274 at 13:20 on June 5.
- The U.S. army brought an automatic weapon beneath the conference hall of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission designated as the meeting place of the student representatives from the north and the south on June 10 when north-south student talks were to be held. In the afternoon U.S. army guardsmen openly carried automatic weapons into the place south of the Joint Security Area.

President Kim Il Sung Greets Berlin Int'l Nuke-Free Confab

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings on June 20 to the Berlin International Conference for the Creation of Nuclear-free Zones.

The message says:

The Berlin conference was convened at a time when a phase of detente is showing up gradually in the international situation thanks to the vigorous struggle and efforts of the world's peace-loving forces and the people's demand for peace is growing all the stronger.

What is important, above all, at present, for the security and free development of mankind is to repulse all challenges of the imperialist reactionary forces aimed at turning back the trend toward detente, defend peace and build a world without nuclear weapons at an early date.

We should accelerate the process of nuclear disarmament which has already started and realize the complete and allout elimination of nuclear weapons at any cost and thus deliver mankind from the danger of nuclear holocaust.

The movement for the creation of nuclear-free, peace zones which is daily gaining in scope and developing on the international scale in the present period constitutes a dynamic way of removing the actual factor and danger of nuclear war and building a world free from nuclear weapons.

The Korean people who are exposed to the danger of nuclear holocaust at all times since a vast quantity of nuclear weapons are deployed in south Korea are deeply interested in building nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and compeltely eliminating nuclear weapons.

We highly appraise the constructive peace proposals advanced by the socialist countries and other peace-loving countries to prevent a nuclear war and defend world peace and security and extend full support and firm solidarity to the peoples of all countries in their struggle to build zones of peace without nuclear and chemical weapons in different parts of the world.

The struggle for nuclear disarmament and for the building of a nuclear-free world is one of protecting human civilization and existence, and it can be won only through the stubborn struggle waged by the peace- and justice-loving peoples of all countries in the world in firm unity against the belligerent forces of imperialism.

I am sure that the Berlin conference will mark an important occasion in promoting unity of the world's broad peace-loving forces, propelling the universal process of nuclear disarmament and inspiring the efforts for building a world without nuclear weapons.

Ho Dam Calls for Nuke-Free Korea

The head of the DPRK delegation to the International Conference on the Establishment of Nuclear-free Zones held in the GDR in mid-June stressed that U.S. troops and nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from south Korea at an early date.

According to a June 22 KCNA report, Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at the conference and pointed out that in recent years Washington has reinforced its armed forces and massed nuclear weapons in south Korea, while laying particular stress on the military strategic position of south Korea. **(See page 6)**

"Now that the Soviet Union clarified its stand that it would guarantee the non-nuclear position of the Korean Peninsula together with other nuclear powers in case a nuclear-free zone is established in this region, the United States must respond to it," he said.

He said that all the nuclear powers in the world should implement the obligation that they should not make a unilateral nuclear attack or a preemptive nuclear attack against non-nuclear states, as already manifested by Moscow and Beijing, and unconditionally withdraw their nuclear weapons from foreign territories.

He also asserted that attention should paid to the denuclearization of the regions in which huge nuclear armed forces are deployed and, along with them, disarmament be realized on the sea, seabottom, underground and all the other areas of space and thus a complete and total ban on nuclear weapons should be achieved.

Pyongyang to Fully Open MDL If Olympics Are Co-Hosted

The DPRK Olympic Committee has declared that Pyongyang will fully open the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) which separates north and south Korea if the co-hosting of the Olympic Games is realized.

"We have never said we would not open the MDL for the Olympic Games, but rather have declared we will fully open the MDL if the co-hosting of the Olympics is decided," a DPRK NOC spokesman was quoted by a June 21 KCNA report as saying.

Earlier the president of the International Olympic Committee had said at a press center in Barcelona, Spain, that the north Koreans' "participation would oblige them to open their borders and this constitutes an important obstacle."

The spokesman said his statment is "quite contrary to fact."

He recalled that at the first round of the Lausanne joint meeting held on Oct. 8, 1985, the DPRK took the initiative to propose the total opening of the MDL in case the 24th Olympics should be hosted jointly by the north and the south. He said that the Seoul side has given no answer to this question up to now.

(Continued on page 8)

Responsibility for DPRK-U.S. Relations Rests Entirely with U.S.

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on June 23 in honor of the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America headed by Gus Hall, General Secretary of its central committee.

He said:

This is an expression of high trust you place in our party as well as the proof of the fact that the friendly relations between our two parties are developing beneficially.

Comrade Gus Hall, you are a communist revolutionary veteran who have been fighting with a strong will since your young days, dedicating everything to the cause for the liberation of the working class, as well as an outstanding leader of the Communist Party of the USA who have been working devotedly on the post of party leadership for the strengthening of the party and for the development of the communist movement for more than 30 years.

Under your leadership today, the Communist Party of the USA is striving even in the difficult circumstances to champion the democratic rights of the working masses and their interests in their lives, to oppose aggression and war and to safeguard world peace and security.

The Korean people are watching your just struggle and extending firm support to and solidarity with it.

You are on a visit to our country when under our party's leadership a grand construction campaign to achieve the complete victory of socialism is going on vigorously in the northern half of the Republic and when the south Korean people's struggle for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country is mounting higher.

Today progress and prosperity is being achieved along the road of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, whereas south Korea is still under military occupation by the United States.

The occupation of south Korea by the American troops and the division of our country have not only brought untold suffering and miseries to the south Korean people, but also laid great obstacles to our people's efforts to build socialism in the northern half and obstructed the coordinated development of our country. Their occupation of south Korea also runs counter to the interests of the American people.

If the American troops withdraw from south Korea and if the United States government refrains from interfering in the affairs of Korea, our people will settle the question of national reunification smoothly in accordance with our own will, and then the cause of a possible war in Korea will disappear.

The responsibility for the relations between our country and the United States rests entirely with the U.S. government. If the U.S. government pulls out its troops from south Korea and desists from interfering in the affairs of our country, we are ready to normalize our relations with the United States on an independent stand.

Our party and the government of our Republic proposed Korea-U.S. talks a long time ago, and early in 1984 made a proposal for tripartite talks between our Republic, the United States and south Korea with a view to replacing the Armistice Agreement between us and the United States with a peace agreement and to adopting a nonaggression declaration between the north and the south of Korea.

However, the U.S. government has not accepted our just and fair proposals but has been increasing tension in Korea by conducting the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise of large forces from the three services every year. While spreading an absurd rumour that the "threat of invasion on the south" has grown with the forthcoming 24th Olympic Games, it has recently been resorting more openly to shameless machinations to isolate and slander our Republic, even going the length of prohibiting Americans from contacting us.

This shows that the U.S. authorities have not given up their "two Koreas" policy, but are trying to keep south Korea as their permanent military base.

There can be no "threat of invasion on the south". Threat of aggression always comes from imperialism, not from socialism.

The youths and students and the broad sections of the people in south Korea are now demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops under the banner of anti-U.S. independence. This shows that there is no "threat" from the north, and that the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops is the very cause of all miseries and sufferings in south Korea as well as the obstacle to the reunification of our country.

The U.S. government must abandon its scheme of creating "two Koreas", discard its anachronistic policy of keeping south Korea as its colony, stop all its acts of interference in the affairs of Korea, and withdraw its armed forces from south Korea as soon as possible.

In spite of a long geographical distance between them, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of the USA are on the same front, because you are fighting within the citadel of imperialism and we are fighting on the outpost of the front against the aggressive moves of the imperialists. The struggle of your party is a great support to our people.

Our people are grateful to the Communist Party of the USA for the vigorous campaign to support the just struggle of the Korean people by strongly condemning the U.S. armed invasion during the Fatherland Liberation War in the past and for the current solidarity movement being developed through various activities to support our country's reunification in opposition to the unwarranted Korea policy of the U.S. administration.

To struggle against the unjustifiable policy of the U.S. government towards Korea is the common task of our two parties as well as the Korean people and the progressive American people.

Our party sets store by the friendly relations with the Communist Party of the USA and has been following the consistent policy on promoting friendship and consolidating solidarity with the American people in all walks of life who love peace and justice.

We believe that your party, along with the progressive American people, will, in the future too, work hard to support and encourage the Korean people in their cause of national reunification.

Comrade Gus Hall, I am convinced that your visit to our country and our current meeting will serve as an important opportunity to promote our friendship and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples of the two countries.

On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our party will, in the future too, strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the Communist Party of the USA and fight in close cooperation with you for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, socialism and communism.

We Are for Exchanging 42,000 Troops for Goodwill Visitors

Speech of Gen. Sec. Gus Hall

Follow excerpts from a speech of General Secretary Gus Hall of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USA made at the June 23 banquet:

It's a great honor for our party and a deepfelt privilege for me personally to be able to pay our respect to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, who is known and honored throughout the world as a brilliant strategist and innovative tactician, a great Marxist-Leninist theoretician and a military working-class fighter.

The world revolutionary movement, the fighters against imperialism and for national liberation, the builders of socialism owe much to the great contributions of Comrade Kim Il Sung. It is one of those dialectical positives – that, while geographically we are worlds apart, but in the struggle against world imperialism we are inextricably united. U.S. imperialism has created a special relationship between our two peoples and parties.

We are oceans apart but in the struggle to end the nuclear arms race and in the struggle for a more peaceful and just world, we are as one.

We are continents apart but in your struggle for a process of reunification of the Korean nation and people we stand with you shoulder to shoulder.

We are time zones apart but we are totally united in our demand that the U.S. forces of aggression and occupation clear out of the territory of the Korean Peninsula.

We may be miles apart but we are politically and ideologically on the same track, on the same side of the class barricades.

But we also want to say self-critically that we have not done enough and the struggle is not over until the last U.S. soldier leaves Korea's southern soil and waters.

Our main focus has been and is U.S. imperialism because it remains the main obstacle to the elimination of all nuclear weapons on the face of the earth.

You, the people of Korea, have a high mark in the annals of history because you were the first to deliver a defeat and setback to U.S. imperialism. The atom bomb maniac general Douglas McArthur's slogan was: "I shall return" but in Korea he never did return.

We are with you in your most justified struggle for peaceful reunification. We are with you in all your proposals for making the Korean Peninsula a nuclear free zone.

It can become the basis for an Asian-Pacific nuclear free zone. We fully support your proposals for a non-aggression pact and for talks on all levels.

It is clear to the world that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung is for unity, for peace, for human progress.

We are for an exchange program. We are for exchanging the 42,000 U.S. troops for 42,000 United States goodwill visitors. We are for exchanging the war planes for planes carrying thousands of our U.S. and Korean youth to each others countries. We are for an exchange program exchanging the nuclear bombs for a flow of imports and exports and friendly trade.

There is a new moment approaching in the United States.

The reactionary racist pro-imperialist administration of Ronald Reagan is coming to an end. The American people have become disillusioned and tired of Reaganism. Therefore we are hopeful that after November 7th we will be able to shift U.S. foreign policy in a better direction. Therefore we can pledge to you that we will use the new moment to raise to new heights the struggle to put an end to the 38 years of U.S. aggression against the nation and people of Korea.

May the friendship of our two peoples and the comradeship of our two parties grow ever stronger and flourish.

Pyongyang-Kaesong Freeway under Construction

The construction of a freeway between Pyongyang and Kaesong by the Korean People's Army soldiers is progressing at high tempo with their enthusiastic efforts.

Builders have achieved successes and the work on the roadbed has been nearly completed in 5 months since the work was started in the beginning of December last year.

The freeway over a distance of 130 kilometers from Pyongyang to Kaesong is designed in consideration of all kinds of technical demands including the strength of the road's surface and safety of traffic.

Twenty-seven tunnels have nearly been completed and over 50 percent of the foundation work on 112 bridges has been finished.

The freeway will guarantee increasing transport in this region and contribute to its economic development. It will play a great role in improving the live lihood of people there.

Outline of Pyongyang-Kaesong Freeway

Total length	170 km
Width	24 m (Two-road with two lanes each in opposite directions Width of two lanes on oneside 10 m Central divisional strip 4 m)
Interchanges	12
Tunnels	27
Bridges	112
Maximum gradient	Less than 4 degrees
Highest speed	110 km/h

Kim Jong Il the People's Leader (12)

A Glorious Morning

(Continued from the No. 1,373)

With the passing of his fruitful days in the turbulent current of the times, the moment came when the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il was to finish his higher middle-school course.

The students who were to graduate from the school after the years of their adolescence, came to the school earlier than usual in the morning as if they had made a promise.

Kim Jong Il, too, was seen making a round of the school early in the morning, treading the familiar ground to wind up his routine at this school.

At an edge of the ground he was looking up at a high poplar, tracing back to the days when he had first planted the tree – part of his reminiscences of the difficult postwar years. He was standing there for a few minutes and felt somebody taking his hand gently. It was a young member of the Children's Union, with a red scarf round his neck. Behind him were standing a number of junior graders.

When he turned round, they surrounded him instantly in many rings. He could hardly tell how they looked; each of them seemed to have a look of delight mingled with sorrow, each of their faces seemed to be smiling or bursting into tears.

They were very glad that he was going to be a graduate, but at the same time they felt an irresistible sadness at the thought that they had to say good-bye to him.

Seeing tears gathering in their eyes, he hugged them all in his arms, and then said, "I am not going away never to see you again even though I graduate from this school. We will always be together!"

His teachers, too, felt the same at the sight of the schoolchildren who were reluctant to part with him. Congratulating him on his graduation with the feelings of delight mixed with the sorrow of farewell, they all recollected his eventful school days, regarding it as a great honour to have taught him from his junior to higher middle-school courses.

In these middle-school years of adolescence he strove to acquire and develop the qualities of people's leader, and now he was leaving the school.

The hour of graduation ceremony was approaching, with the whole school enveloped in the feelings of great honour and sorrow of farewell.

The ceremony was to be held in the school auditorium.

He and his classmates made their way to the auditorium under the shower of confetti thrown at them by the junior graders.

The hall of ceremony which was decorated richly and gracefully was packed with the teaching staff, schoolchildren, the guardians and other guests.

At the ceremony which had opened with the chorus of *Song of General Kim Il Sung*, Kim Jong Il first received the diploma and the prize of the honour student.

The whole house burst into stormy applause. This expressed the warm feelings of all the people rejoicing over his development.

After the ceremony he and other graduates came to thier old classroom.

What an immense kindness he had shown them in the long years since the day he entered the school with books wrapped in a green sheet in the difficult postwar situation when everything had had to start again from scratch.

At this moment, their faces were bright with the reminiscences of the happy years spent with him, but the painful thought of bidding farewell to him asserted itself in every face.

Having read their minds, he arranged a soiree for the graduates that evening.

At the gathering they enjoyed music and had dance and other amusement which gave them an indelible impression.

They sang of the happy school days they had spent with him, unanimously expressing their determination to live and work with him for ever as true masters of the Korean revolution.

He, too, sang a song, which won their stormy applause. The song conveyed his far-reaching idea of carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the great leader for the bright future of the Korean revolution.

The delightful night, the night of allegiance, deepened, but no one wanted to leave the gathering.

He gave a congratulatory card, which was inscribed with his handwriting and prepared all previous night, to each of the graduates in honour of the occasion. The inscription given them at the moment of farewell wished them a lasting good health and encouraged them to exalt the honour of the Korean youth in their future studies and organizational life.

The night gave way to a new day and there came the haze of the morning in the eastern sky.

The dear leader proposed to go to the Taedong River and greet the sunrise.

He stood up and walked followed by his comrades with congratulatory cards in their bosoms.

High buildings in East Pyongyang across the river silhouetted themselves like giants against the grey morning sky, the eastern fringe of which was growing bright with a spreading band of glow heralding the sunrise.

Kim Jong Il cast his eyes over the brightening eastern horizon with a deep emotion, and then remarked:

"It seems only yesterday that we started going to primary and middle schools, but eleven long years have already passed. In this period we have not only had school lessons but have gone through the fierce Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors and shed much sweat in the magnificent struggle for postwar reconstruction and the building of socialism.

"On recollecting we have had fruitful and pleasant days, indeed.

"A bright future is open before us who have graduated from the higher middle school. Under the care of the great leader we are all going to universities.

"You must always bear in mind the great trust he places in you as well as his consideration, and become revolutionary fighters who are immensely loyal to him by studying harder and working more faithfully in the organization than anyone else in your universities."

As they were engraving his precious words in their minds with great excitement, the sun rose filling the eastern sky with its glow as if wishing them a bright future. They hailed the sun.

Kim Jong Il, with arms akimbo, looking at the gloriously rising sun, exclaimed:

"Comrades, the rising sun refreshes me and I feel my heart swelling."

Indeed, it was a meaningful sunrise at the great moment.

They pledged that they would never forget the sunrise which they had seen together with the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Presently, the dear leader shook their hands one by one, saying that revolutionaries would never part with each other and expressing his belief that they would always be together on the revolutionary road.

Looking at his comrades who were reluctant to say good-bye, he said, "Well, let us go together!" as he started walking firmly.

His comrades followed him animatedly.

The sun now high up in the sky was shining brilliantly over the streets of the capital and the whole land which was greeting the new morning.

(To be continued)

Wide-Ranging Negotiations Needed For Reunification (1)

Early this year the DPRK proposed a north-south joint conference to be attended by officials, and the representatives of all the political parties and public organizations in an attempt to break the deadlock in north-south relations and promote the peaceful reunification of the country.

The proposal was made by President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address in which he asked the nation to make this year "a historic year of a new change for national reconciliation and unity."

He cited the following as proper items for the agenda at the proposed north-south joint conference:

1) Discontinuation of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and other large-scale war games from this year onwards;

2) Arrangement of multinational disarmament talks;

3) A joint sponsorship of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and south; and

4) Cessation of abuses and slanders.

The proposal for a north-south joint conference later took the form of a letter to the authorities, political parties, public organizations and representatives from all walks of life in south Korea.

The letter was adopted at a joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee, the Administration Council, political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang on Jan. 13. It proposed to hold a preliminary meeting for the conference on Feb. 19 at Panmunjom.

A preparatory committee was formed at the meeting to prepare for the proposed conference and Mr. Ho Dam, chairman of the Committee of the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, took over the chairmanship of the preparatory committee.

The letter was conveyed to the south Korean side through Red Cross liaison officials of both sides at Panmunjom on Jan. 14. Seoul did not respond to the letter.

On Mar. 8, the second letter was conveyed to the south Korean side. The second letter proposed a Mar. 28 preliminary meeting at Panmunjom. Seoul again ignored the letter.

Bilateral or Multilateral Contact Proposed

On May 27, the DPRK President made a new proposal by expressing his willingness to meet and exchange opinions with the representatives of any political party or group in south Korea "if that is helpful to reunification."

"We will always keep the door open indiscriminately to those who earnestly desire reunification and dialogue," he said.

He expressed the hope that bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks should be conducted "even before the north-south joint conference is convened." ". . . I will welcome the youths and students or ordinary working people if they come to Pyongyang in order to meet us," he added.

His remarks came in a banquet given on the evening of May 27 to welcome Mr. Milos Jakes, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

S. Koreans Demand Participation In Reunification Process and Co-Hosting of Olympics

His May 27 statement reflected growing public demand in south Korea for participation in the reunification process and for north-south contact to realize the joint sponsorship of the upcoming Olympics by north and south Korea.

The National Council of Churches in Korea (NCCK) held its 37th general meeting in Seoul on Feb. 29 and adopted a "Declaration of the Churches of Korea on National Reunification and Peace."

The declaration called for the promotion of the people's "genuine participation" in the discussion of reunification.

"Neither government, north or south, has the right to exercise a monopoly on information about the other nor to monopolize the discussion on reunification," it said.

The NCCK declaration was endorsed by the Apr. 25-29 International Christian Consultation on Justice and Peace in Korea held in Inchon, south Korea.

Seoul National University students on Mar. 29 proposed to their counterparts at Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang to conduct a north-south student exchange.

The Council of Women Theologians in (south) Korea on May 2 published a "Declaration of the Council of Women Theologians for National Reunification and Peace" and called for a meeting of female Christians in the north and the south.

Thirty-five prominent dissident figures, including Rev. Moon Ik Hwan and Rev. Park Hyong Gyu, on May 11 made public "an open letter" to top leaders of north and south Korea, urging them to start negotiations to make the 24th Olympic Games as a real national festival attended by both north and south Korean athletes.

Some 1,500 students from 70 unversities throughout south Korea on May 14 gathered at Seoul's Koryo University to propose a June 10 student meeting at Panmunjom. The students expressed support for the co-hosting of the Olympic Games by the north and the south. [Though the students were prevented from going to Panmunjom on June 10 by force, they resolved to meet north Korean students on Aug. 15.]

About 300 Buddhists and student believers in a May 19 meeting at Seoul's Dongguk University decided to form the "Buddhist Headquarters to Promote the Joint Sponsorship of the Olympic Games for National Reconciliation" and launch a signature collection campaign for the cause.

Opposition leader Kim Dae Jung on May 20 proposed a meeting of leaders of political parties of north and south Korea to discuss the proposed co-hosting of the Olympic Games. Earlier in May, Kim Young Sam expressed his wish to meet President Kim Il Sung to disucss the reunification issue in an interview with a Japanese newspaper. (The Asahi Shimbun, May 4, 1988)

The May 27 proposal for bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks made by the DPRK President reflected south Korean's desire to participate in the dialogue for reunification and realize the co-hosting of the Olympic Games.

(To be continued)

Nationalism Must Be Given Priority Rather Than Idealism

—Interview of Kim Jung Gi with S. Korean Paper—

Kim Jung Gi, representative of the southern side in north-south student talks, had an interview with Hangyore Shinmun (one nation newspaper), a newly-founded paper in south Korea.

The senior from Seoul National University told the newspaper the purpose of the inter-Korea student meeting and students' aspirations for the reunification of the country.

Here are excerpts from Kim's interview carried in the paper:

Question: What is the purpose of the student talks?

Answer: The national division has inflicted unfathomable pains and trials upon our nation since our motherland was divided by the U.S.

It is high time now for us to rise up resolutely and get rid of the wire entanglements which divide the north and south of Korea.

The student talks are one of these efforts.

Q: Didn't the government propose "south-north high-ranking authorities' talks" and picked as an agenda of the talks the "problem of realizing human exchanges including politicians, journalists, religious people, artists, sportsmen, scholars and students"?

A: On one hand, the government said this, on the other "direct contact with north Korea must be restricted and only the government can promote it."

This is a logical contradiction and an anti-unification conception to prevent student talks with fraudulent words.

Although the government said it would promote south-north exchanges on various levels, it means that those who support the government's anti-unification stand are allowed to be involved in the exchanges.

At the same time, the government aims at hampering exchanges of the patriotic democratic forces who represent the will of the people.

They revealed themselves their intention of taking advantage of the reunification question to strengthen the dictatorship.

Q: You insist that contact with the north (Korea) must not be monopolized by the government. What is the reason for it?

A: How can the military dictatorial regime be the master of reunification as it blindly follows the Americans' policy of perpetuating the division?

Q: People feel uneasy about the march to Panmunjom, though they sympathize with the students' pure will.

A: The responsibility for having created feelings of uneasiness must be assumed by the government. If the government admits and supports legitimacy of student talks in stead of creating a crisis-shrouded way of thinking, uneasiness would disappear.

Q: People are now reminded of moves which took place soon after April 19 (1960 student uprising which toppled Syngman Rhee regime). What is different between then and now?

A: The current reunification movement is closely connected with the anti-dictatorship movement.

Therefore, the unification movement of students plays the role of strengthening anti-American and anti-dictatorial forces.

At the same time, the level of peoples' consciousness is tremendously different from that in the past.

It is a one-sided vilification on the part of the government to call the reunification movement of students romantic.

Q: North Korea has two faces for us – "The same nation, but has different ideals." It is often said that nationalism is given priority rather than idealism. Doesn't the concrete ideal display more larger power than abstract nation in reality?

A: No. The nation is more concrete and realistic. We suffer pains in the real life as the question of the nation has not been settled.

Kim Jung Gi

The nation is eternal but idealism is transitory. The moment cannot prevail over eternity.

Q: Should students stand at the forefront (of the reunification movement)?

A: Students have stood at the forefront of the anti-dictatorship struggle and have led the popular masses. The reunification movement is similar to it.

If students take the lead, the masses would rise up together, throwing away enervation and a sense of defeat.

We are planning to strengthen activities to inform farmers and workers of how life would be changed if the country is reunified.

Q: What do you want to say at the moment when you meet north Korean students?

A: I have no idea now. But there would be an emotional salute.

Students Demand Chun's Head

Hundreds of students demanding the execution of former president Chun Doo Hwan hurled firebombs and rocks at riot police on June 19 after the authorities stopped them from marching to Chun's house.

Riot police blocked the way with shields and hurled tear gas grenades when more than 100 students tried to force their way through a police cordon ringing the area around Chun's house.

Hundreds of other students who were watching cheered the marchers.

"Execute Chun Doo Hwan," students yelled as they attacked riot police with firebombs and rocks in fighting that erupted around Yonsei University in the west of Seoul after the march was blocked.

Some 1,000 students and citizens gathered at Yonsei University on June 19 to hold a rally to demand the arrest of Chun Doo Hwan and his wife Lee Sun Ja for their alleged financial abuses during his presidential term.

The rally was sponsored by the Seoul Federation for Democratic Struggle.

Speakers at the rally denounced Chun and his successor Roh Tae Woo and demanded Chun's execution for murder in Kwangju and corruption during his time in power.

"Down with the military dictatorship," some 300 students chanted as they tried to march into the streets with a banner saying, "Execute the Chun-Roh clique."

Hundreds of police guarded Chun's house and roads leading to it in a residential area 2 kilometers from Yonsei University.

None of the protesters could get through the cordon because they were outnumbered by police force.

Six students were arrested on June 16 when about 20 students with firebombs unsuccessfully tried to attack the former president's home.

They hurled some 50 firebombs at the police box guarding Chun's house, chanting "Investigate corruption of the Fifth Republic (of Chun Doo Hwan)."

Students trying to march to the home of former president Chun Doo Hwan to force their way past riot police on June 19 in Seoul. They called for Chun's execution for murder, corruption and other alleged irregularities. (AP Wirephoto)

85 Judges Demand Sweeping Reform of Supreme Court

A group of 85 judges has called for a sweeping overhaul of the Supreme Court to restore confidence in the judiciary and ensure its independence.

The group, in a statement issued on June 15, said the judiciary is seen as subservient to the executive branch of the government and "is facing a crisis because it has done little to reform itself despite high popular expectations for democracy."

The judges said the judiciary had so far escaped the democratic reforms introduced during the past year. Many people see the courts as unfair because of their role in the past in aiding authoritarian rule, they said.

Led by Yong Hyung Han of the Seoul district civil court, the judges said "it is obvious to everyone that we have come to a stage in which the loss of confidence in the judiciary and the skepticism in its role cannot be left unsettled."

The group added that the judiciary has failed to guarantee the Korean people their basic rights and "Rather, the people tried to promote their basic rights through their own sacrifice and effort."

The judges said their action was timed to the imminent formation of a new Supreme Court under a new constitution.

The government is reported to be planning to retain incumbent Chief Justice Kim Yong Chul, despite opposition parties' request that a new chief justice be named to reform the "tarnished" judiciary.

Kim said he had no desire to cling to his post and would announce his position in a couple of days, the newspaper Hankook Ilbo said on June 16.

In letters to National Assemblymen, the Korean Bar Association also called for appointment of a new chief justice, saying that courts had infringed on the rights and freedoms of the people by conducting unfair trials under government influence in the past.

Under the new constitution, the chief justice will be appointed only for one single six-year term by the president with the consent of the National Assembly.

The other 13 Supreme Court justices will be appointed by the president on recommendation of the chief justice and the consent of the legislature. (AP)

Korean War Remembered (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Song Jae Ryong

Editor

No. 1 Target – Korean Peninsula

The White House, in carrying out its basic foreign policy, attached greatest importance to Asia.

Korea became the first target of its Asian aggression for her military-geographical location and politico-economic factors.

Why did the United States select the Korean Peninsula as a "testing ground" in pursuing its policy.

Firstly, it was because of the military-strategic importance of the Korean Peninsula.

Geographically, Korea which borders on China and the Soviet Union was the gateway to the Asian Continent. Korea was situated at a point favorable for attacking any areas of Northeast Asia.

MacArthur said: "If Japan is a future springboard, Korea suits a plan for a bridge leading to the continent." ("The Unfinished Revolution in China" by I. Epstein)

It is by no means accidental that MacArthur said: "We will defend Korea just as we defend our country and California." ("MacArthur, Man of Action" by F. Kelley & C. Ryan)

Secondly, it was because of Korea's political importance.

Edwin W. Pauley, U.S. presidential representative on reparations, who visited north and south Korea from late May to early June 1946, wrote: "Frankly, I am greatly concerned with our position in Korea. It is an ideological battleground upon which our entire success in Asia may depend." ("Memoirs" by Truman Vol. II p. 224)

U.S. Military Presence in S. Korea

Despite Korea's liberation resulting from the collapse of Japanese imperialism, the United States occupied south Korea on the pretext of "disarming the Japanese troops in areas south of 38 degrees north latitude, fixing the 38th parallel as the demarcation line.

Having finished preparations for the occupation of south Korea, the White House landed the 24th Army Corps in Inchon on Sept. 7, 1945 as an "advance contingent."

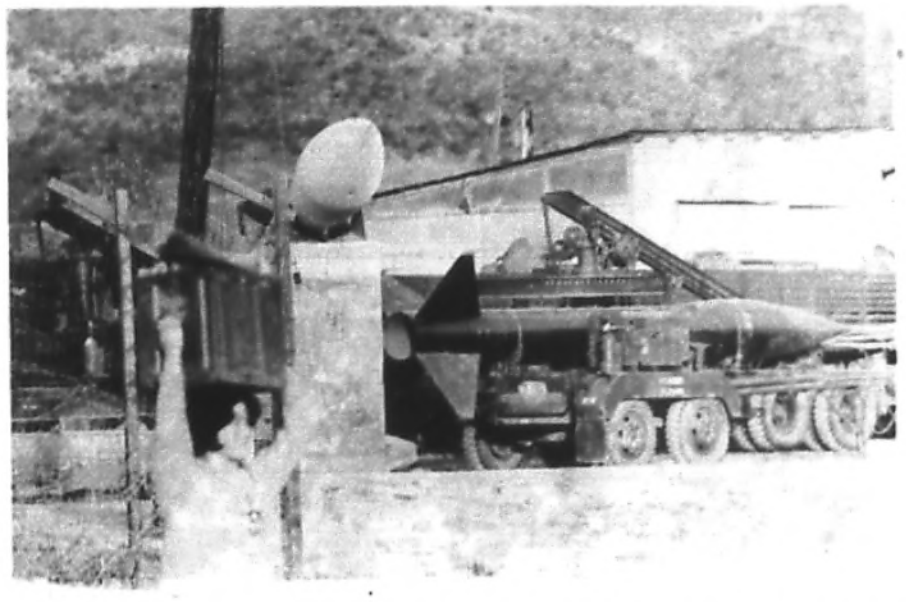
Under the direct command of U.S. 24th Army Corps former commander John Hodges, two divisions of the 24th Army Corps, 45,000 strong, began military occupation of south Korea on Sept. 8, the following day.

MacArthur made public his Proclamations Nos. 1, 2 and 3 dated Sept. 7, which were airdropped throughout south Korea.

In his Proclamation No. 1 MacArthur announced the institution of military occupation in south Korea, preservation of the property of landlords and capitalists and prohibition of free political activities.

He declared that inhabitants in south Korea were duty-bound to unconditionally obey his orders and that "acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely," forcing the use of English as the official language for all purposes. (Proclamation of the General Headquarters of the U.S. Army Forces, "Pacific" No. 1)

In his Proclamation No. 2 MacArthur stated that any person who did any act hostile to them should, upon "conviction" by "military occupation court," suffer death or other heavy punishment.



The United States deploys various kinds of nuclear missiles in south Korea. Photo shows surface-to-surface missiles deployed in the U.S. bases near the Military Demarcation Line.

His Proclamations not only constituted a grave violation of the sovereignty of the Korean people but meant a declaration to the world of the United States occupation of south Korea and the beginning of its colonial rule.

The then American government-patronized correspondent Mark Gayn described Washington's occupation of south Korea as follows: "We were not a liberation army. We rushed there in order to occupy it, in order to watch whether the Koreans obey the conditions of surrender.

"From the first days of our landing we acted as the enemy of the Koreans." ("Japan Diary", Vol. II, Tokyo p. 166)

In order to establish the military ruling system in south Korea, the United States formed on Sept. 11 the U.S. Military Government Office and appointed Maj. Gen. of the U.S. Army Arnold as military governor.

Through the Military Government the Washington rulers suppressed and dissolved the People's Committees at the point of bayonets, prohibiting the political activities of democratic forces in south Korea.

The United States brought Syngman Rhee to south Korea in October 1945 as its puppet to implant a basis for its colonial rule.

In March 1947 soon after the announcement of the "Truman doctrine" the Washington leaders "are working out a program for Korean aid running into $600 million and this is a component of the Truman doctrine." (New York Herald Tribune, May 13, 1947)

The U.S. Department of War defined south Korea as one of the major objectives in its plan to establish permanent military bases overseas.

The Time reported on May 19, 1947 that "Korea can be a commanding base in eastern coastal areas of Asia."

(To be continued)

"Let's Out U.S., Down With Roh Who Hinder Reunification!"

—Testament of Late Cho Sung Man (2)—

(Continued from the previous issue)

America has also created the present situation in which this land may be reduced to ashes any time with a nuclear bomb.

Nowadays the situation in which we are placed is such that our national destiny can not be decided by ourselves.

It is an obvious fact that a solution to the problem of our nation is possible only by driving out America from our land.

- **The military government must be overthrown.**

The fact that the present military government set on its ambition to seek power veils the reality of this land, takes a flunkyist attitude toward America and is hell-bent on maintaining power, compels us to decide that we can no longer submit ourselves to their will.

Moreover, leaders of the present military government are responsible for the Kwangju massacre which has left an indelible blot on the history of our nation.

- **The upcoming Olympic Games must be co-hosted.**

The Seoul Olympic Games which are a result of an attempt to consolidate our national division and an effort to maintain power, must be jointly hosted by south and north Korea to be turned into a foundation for national reconciliation and reunification.

In reality we have lived as sworn enemies, forgetting the fact that "we are brothers and sisters."

As anti-communism, not reunification, was made the supreme national policy, we had to witness the disappearance of the song "Our Wish Is Reunification" from the music textbook of our primary schools.

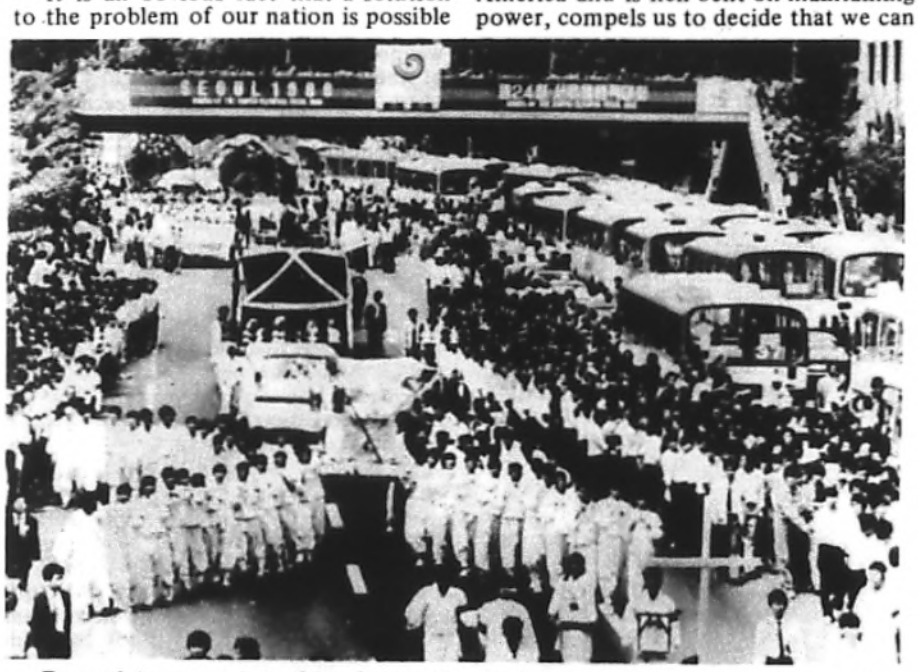
Also we witnessed the reality in which people who discussed reunification were detained on charges of violating the "National Security Law".

The present situation is such that nobody can tell who is a patriot and who is a traitor.

We, first of all, have to focus on the homogeneity of our nation and discard prejudices and forget ill feelings against the north.

Only by so doing, reunification can be truly achieved and peace can be ensured in the society where the nation is reconciled.

One thing that is clear is the fact that the group who refuses the co-hosting of the Olympic Games at present is only the present military government and those who sell the nation with it.



Dressed in mourning white, hundreds of students carry on May 19 the coffin of a colleague, Cho Sung Man, 24, who stabbed himself in the stomach and jumped from a roof of a cathedral on May 12, demanding the co-hosting of the Olympiad and so forth. (Reuter)

- **The Olympics must be the place of the national reconciliation**

The Olympic Games must be an occasion for national reconciliation.

On the basis of this, we have to make efforts to reunite our country into one.

Vitalization and freedom of the mass media,

Struggle by workers for the right to existence,

Vitalization of national education, and so forth.

Under the reality in which numerous problems have accumulated, countless brothers and sisters of ours are suffering pains even at this moment.

Under these conditions people will feel compelled to overthrow the old order and work towards the reunification of our motherland.

At this moment, faces of my father and mother flash across my mind.

I have an inkling of a man's mind, who was born a son of a carpenter in the impoverished Palestine.

May, 44 years since division of the motherland

(End)

Koreans Here Support New N-S Negotiation, Co-Hosting of Olympics

A large number of Korean residents gathered for a meeting on June 25 to support a new policy of north and south negotiation and the principled stand for the co-hosting of the Olympic Games put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

Korean residents living in the Kanto area gathered at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall on June 25 for a meeting to promote the realization of a new policy of north and south negotiation and the co-hosting of the Olympic Games put forward by President Kim Il Sung on May 27.

The meeting, held on the occasion of the "Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle (June 25-July 27)," was participated in by Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and other Chongryun officials.

President Kim Il Sung, in his speech at the May 27 banquet he arranged in honor of Milos Jakes, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party during his visit to the DPRK, put forward a new policy of north and south negotiation and clarified the principled stand for the co-hosting of the Olympic Games.

Chairman Han delivered a keynote speech at the meeting.

As he explained the new policy of north and south negotiation and principled stand for the co-hosting of the Olympic Games to the attendants, the reporter said the new policy and the stand is quite timely and reasonable from the point of the recent situation on the Korean Peninsula.

"But the south Korean authorities have been neglecting all the proposals and policies for north and south negotiation aimed at the reunification of Korea, only seeking the permanent division of Korea," he added.

He also noted the problem of co-hosting the Olympic Games.

Pointing the finger of accusation at the south Korean regime for its attempt to utilize the international sports event for their vicious scheme to divide Korea permanently, he said, "The south Korean people, as well as Koreans in the north want the international sporting event to be co-hosted as was made clear by the recent south Korean students' struggle in which they claimed that the single-hosted Olympic Games might cause the permanent division of Korea."

Expressing his full support for the new policy and the principled stand put forward by President Kim Il Sung, he urged the attendants to rise for the movement for the realization of the new policy and the co-hosting of the Olympic Games more actively.

He was followed by Japanese guests who unanimously supported the new policy of north and south negotiation and the principled stand for the co-hosting of the Olympic Games made by President Kim Il Sung by saying "most proper and reasonable."

They also referred to a problem of entry refusal of a DPRK passenger liner to Shimonoseki Port in Yamaguchi Prefecture by the Shimonoseki Municipal authorities.

They unanimously charged the city authorities of being unjust and anti-humanitarian and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the decision to refuse the DPRK ship's entry to the port.

After the meeting the attendants watched a film which recorded the south Korean people's struggle for democracy in June last year.

Speech of Ho Dam

—At Int'l Conf. on Establishment of N-Free Zones Held in GDR—

Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, who is heading a DPRK delegation made a speech at the International Conference on the Establishment of Nuclear-free Zones held in the GDR.

He expressed thanks to respected Comrade Erich Honecker for having directed attention in his speech to the situation on the Korean Peninsula and supported the efforts to build a nuclear-free, peace zone there.

Efforts are being made to settle in a peaceful way disputes in various regions of the world today, yet, the situation on the Korean Peninsula has not improved but is being exacerbated as the days go by, he noted.

He pointed out that in recent years the United States has reinforced its armed forces and massed nucelar weapons in south Korea and thus turned its whole land into a nuclear base, while laying a particular stress on the military strategic position of south Korea. He referred in detail to the deployment of more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of different kinds in south Korea.

He stated: Now the United States prattles as if south Korea needed its forces and nuclear weapons because of "threat from the north", but it is clear to everyone that our Republic which sets it as its basic policy to achieve peace and peaceful reunification cannot have an intention to "invade the south" and "southward invasion" itself is impossible.

It is evident that if a nuclear war breaks out in Korea under the condition where the world is linked closely as it is today, the whole of Asia, to say nothing of Northeast Asia, can never be in peace and hundreds of millions of people will suffer from nuclear holocaust. All the people who love peace and value justice should realistically see such grave developments on the Korean Peninsula.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made all sincere efforts to realize the peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation, and safeguard peace and security on the Korean Peninsula, Asia and the world. They clarified the stand of building a nuclear-free, peace zone in the Northeast Asian region and the Korean Peninsula.

Saying that the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from south Korea at an early date and the Korean Peninsula turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone in order to remove the danger of a nuclear war and ensure peace in Korea, he went on: The United States has no justification to introduce nuclear weapons into south Korea and turn it into a nuclear base, standing face to face with us, non-nuclear state. If nuclear weapons in south Korea are directed against other socialist countries, the United States has to withdraw them from south Korea, too, at a time when it signed an INF treaty with the Soviet Union.

Now that the Soviet Union clarified its stand that it would guarantee non-nuclear position on the Korean Peninsula together with other nuclear powers in case a nuclear-free zone is established in this region, the United States must respond to it.

He expressed the expectation that the governments and political parties of all the peace-loving countries including the fraternal socialist and non-aligned countries, international organizations and groupings, progressive figures and people would extend powerful support and solidarity for the Korean people's efforts to clear south Korea of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons and convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Referring to the urgent matters to be solved in removing the danger of a nuclear war and building nuclear-free world, he said that above all the process of nuclear disarmament which has already started should be accelerated to realize a complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

He stressed that the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving countries should firmly unite with each other and strengthen mutual solidarity, expand the movement for establishing nuclear-free, peace zones and wage a joint struggle more vigorously to clear their countries of foreign nuclear weapons and military bases.

We held that all the nuclear-possessing countries in the world should implement strict obligation that they would not make unilateral nuclear attack and nuclear forestalling attack against non-nuclear states, as already manifested by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and unconditionally withdraw their nuclear weapons from foreign territories.

He also asserted that due attention should be paid to denuclearization of regions in which huge nuclear armed forces with the great danger of nuclear war outbreak, such as tactical and field nuclear weapons are deployed and, along with them, disarmament be realized on the sea, seabottom, underground and all other facets of space and thus complete and comprehensive elimination of nuclear weapons should be achieved.

He stressed that the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK government and the Korean people would continuously and resolutely struggle to build a new world independent and peaceful free from aggression, war and nuclear weapons, in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries and other world peace-loving people, holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace in the future, too.

"Save-Kwang Chol" Campaign Under Way in Japan

The "Save-Kwang Chol" Campaign is now under way among Korean nationals throughout Japan.

Kwang Chol, a year and seven months old, is the son of Choe Tae U and Ryo Bok Son, who live in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan.

He is suffering from an incurable disease, called congenital biliary occlusion, and is expected to live for less one year.

Korean nationals living in the same town with Kwang Chol's family recently organized a committee to save Kwang Chol.

His disease is an incurable disease which attacks one out of 10,000 people. Because of this disease, bile isn't delivered to the duodenum and the function of the liver is damaged.

He has so far undergone an operation three times and the disease is complicated by cirrhosis of the liver. His condition is deteriorating.

Since liver transplanting is not allowed in Japan, he will undergo an operation in Australia, which will cost about 25 million yen.

Chong Ui Haeng, a member of the Wakamatsu branch, Nishi Kobe Chapter of Chongryun, who lives in the same town with Kwang Chol's family and other compatriots organized the committee.

The committee started a fund-raising campaign among Japanese citizens as well as among Korean nationals.

According to Mr. Chong, a sufficient fund should be raised within two months as the condition of Kwang Chol is bad. According to Kwang Chol's doctor, an operation is urgently needed for him.

Chongryun organizations, Korean schools and Korean compatriots throughout Japan are joining the campaign. Kwang Chol's case was reported on Japanese TV and by local newspapers.

Students of the Amagasaki Korean Junior High School in Kobe hand contributions to the fund raised at their school to Kwang Chol's parents.

Entry Refusal of DPRK Ship Causes Public Censure Here

Resident Koreans in the prefecture filing a stiff protest with the Shimonoseki Municipal authorities against its refusal of the DPRK ship's entry to Shimonoseki Port.

Amid a growing censure of the Shimonoseki Municipal Assembly, Yamaguchi Prefecture for its rejection of a DPRK passenger liner's entry to Shimonoseki Port, Om Jang Bom, chairman of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Headquarters of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued on June 15 a statement denouncing the municipal assembly's measure as illegal and demanded the municipal authorities permit the entry of the DPRK ship.

The DPRK passenger liner "Samjiyon" is due to enter Shimonoseki Port on July 1 to discharge its passengers who have been visiting the DPRK and take Korean residents from the area on board.

However, the Shimonoseki City authorities adopted a written statement which refused entry to the DPRK ship to what they called an "international port" on the pretext of "possible disorder" which might be caused by the DPRK ship.

This is diametrically opposed to the city authorities' claim that the port is an international port with an open door to all foreign ships.

In the statement the chairman said that the adoption of the written statement is quite incompatible with a written statement on the "coming and going of Korean residents in Japan to the DPRK" and a resolution which was aimed at improving Japan-DPRK friendship adopted at the Shimonoseki Assembly in 1963 and 1974 respectively.

He went on to say that such an unreasonable measure only prevents dialogue and detente between the north and south of Korea and runs counter to the Japanese people's will for the promotion of friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

Noting that the DPRK passenger liner "Samjiyon" has so far called at Niigata, Osaka, Tokyo, Nagoya and Kobe ports without "disorder" and the DPRK passenger freighter "Mangyongbong" had entered Shimonoseki Port seven years ago causing no "disorder", he demanded that the city authorities withdraw the written statement immediately and permit the DPRK ship to enter the port.

Resident Koreans in the area are making appeals to the Yamaguchi Prefectural government and the Shimonoseki Municipal authorities daily and are asking for the ship to be allowed to enter the port.

Some 50 Korean residents in the prefecture staged a sit-in in front of the Shimonoseki Municipal office demanding a meeting with the mayor of the city. Korean youths and students are also devoting themselves to the movement to obtain permission for the ship to dock and are distributing handbills to Japanese people at stations.

Chongryun organizations and Korean residents in other prefectures are rendering the protesters help, sending encouraging letters to them and holding meetings to denounce the city authorities' unjust measure.

Forum of Young Korean Businessmen in Japan Held Here

A Forum of Young Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan was held on June 19 at the Kobe Portopia Hotel in Hyogo Prefecture.

Present there were about 1,500 Korean traders and industrialists from throughout Japan. The forum was organized by the executive committee of the Forum of the Young Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan with Chang Jun Sik as its chairman. The executive committee consisted of representatives of the Councils of Young Korean Businessmen in Japan.

The forum was held to enable young Korean businessmen in Japan to exchange their experiences and play a role in contributing to the fatherland and the nation with united efforts.

The forum was held under the slogan "Let's promote our national identity and unity!"

The forum divided into two sessions. In the first session, discussions were held and a film was shown which depicted the young Korean generation which inherited the achievements of the first generation and the history of Korean nationals in Japan.

First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was invited as a guest speaker.

In his speech First Vice Chairman Li said: The young Korean traders and industrialists in Japan have inherited and developed their parents' work and achievements and have grown as a patriotic force under the banner of the DPRK since the central meeting of young Korean businessmen held three years ago.

He emphasized: In order to inherit the spirit of the first generation Koreans, young Korean businessmen should fully play their role as masters of Chongryun's patriotic work with national pride as overseas citizens of the DPRK.

In the session, six representatives from various places of Japan made speeches on their work, activities and experiences, which included the management of their companies, their contribution to the national education work and activities to record the history of Korean nationals in their cities.

The forum adopted a declaration which stressed the following four points:

1) To organize various events to strengthen national ties and unity among resident Korean businessmen;

2) To build up financial power and strengthen active economic activities;

3) To contribute toward the reunification of the fatherland and the development of the DPRK;

4) To strengthen friendship with the Japanese people.

In the second session, participants enjoyed the performances of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe and the Tokyo Variety Show Troupe of Chongryun.

In the second session, young Koreans, who are active in various fields of Japanese society, including a film producer, scientists and a marathon runner, were introduced.

About 1,500 Korean businessmen participated in the forum of young Korean traders and industrialists in Japan held on June 19 in Kobe.

Japanese People Get Active in Protest

Meanwhile, Japanese citizens including some prominent figures have been actively supporting the Korean residents' struggle and they have formed an anti-refusal committee consisting of teachers, businessmen and citizens in the city.

Chairperson Doi Takako of the Socialist Party of Japan and Kurokawa Takeshi, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), who are both members of the National Committee of Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity, filed a petition with the Mayor of Shimonoseki City on June 23.

They said in the petition that we hope the mayor of the city will endeavor to bring about the smooth entry of the DPRK passenger liner to Shimonoseki Port, considering the long-cherished desire to come-and-go to the DPRK, their fatherland of Koreans in Japan.

Takeda Yutaka, a member of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Assembly and director general of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Committee to Support the Reunification of Korea, said that visiting the fatherland (the DPRK) to meet their families and relatives or graves is being done legally with the Japanese government's permission.

He went on to say:

"Entry of DPRK ships has been welcomed in friendliness and there is no limitation of ships entering the port. So there is no reason to refuse the DPRK ship."

Miyazaki Kaoru, a member of the Socialist Party of Japan and the Shimonoseki Municipal Assembly, said that the Shimonoseki Municipal authorities are expressing anti-entry stand to the DPRK ship under the pretext that there was "disorder" when the DPRK passenger freighter "Mangyongbong" had entered the port seven years ago.

"At that time, actually there was disorder. But it was caused by Japanese right-wing groups and did not develop into what they claim," he said.

Now the struggle demanding the withdrawal of the statement and permission for the DPRK ship's entry to the port is spreading all over Japan as an increasing number of Japanese citizens from all walks of life as well as Korean residents join in the struggle.

The Shimonoseki Municipal authorities should withdraw the decision immediately and welcome the DPRK ship with friendship in accordance with its claim that the port is an international port.

The DPRK passenger liner Samjiyon.

第三種郵物認可

Chun Doo Hwan Said Tied to Northrop Scandal

The following story appeared in the June 9 issue of The Asian Wall Street Journal. Excerpts:

Park Chong Kyu, a former south Korean presidential aide and National Assemblyman, was a well-known Mr. Fixit with many powerful friends.

Executives from around the globe met for business and pleasure at his exclusive Safari Club in Seoul. He was right-hand man to the late President Park Chung Hee. And the next president, Chun Doo Hwan, chose him to serve as second-in-command of the prestigious Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee. His boss in that job, also a longtime friend, was Roh Tae Woo, south Korea's current president.

The late Mr. Park also had a secret. He was a Northrop Corp. lobbyist who stood to earn as much as $55 million for helping sell Northrop's F-20 fighter planes to his friends in the Korean government.

Desperate to recoup more than $1 billion invested in developing the fighter. Northrop quietly hired Mr. Park five years ago in a highly unusual arrangement that has only recently come to light. Mr. Park died two years later at age 55, without selling a single plane. But Northrop's dealings with him, including $7.75 million in questionable payments it made to companies he controlled, have touched off a series of inquiries that could lead to broader investigations of foreign transactions in the U.S. and Korea:

– In Washington, the House Energy and Commerce Committee is looking into a $6.25 million Northrop deposit in a Hong Kong back in 1984 that may have violated the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Northrop says the money was supposed to help build a Korean hotel; Park associates claim it was spent in an effort to promote the F-20.

– In Los Angeles, the executive committee of Northrop's board, without public notice, has conducted a two-year investigation of the company's Korean dealings. Three executives who were involved in the Park affair, including Northrop's chief financial officer, have taken early retirement in recent weeks.

– In Seoul, the Korean prosecutor's office has been looking into the Northrop matter as part of a wider investigation into alleged abuses by the Chun administration. The larger probe already has resulted in the arrests of a brother of the former president and a former mayor of Seoul on charges unrelated to Northrop. A special committee of the National Assembly will soon begin its own investigation.

Northrop's Korean dealings come to light at a time when the company's veteran chairman, Thomas V. Jones, already is under intense pressure from Pentagon officials to improve performance and reduce costs on numerous troubled projects, including the company's $46 billion Stealth bomber project. There have been calls from procurement officials for the resignation of Mr. Jones, who, at age 67, has ruled Northrop for 28 years.

Mr. Jones declined to be interviewed for this article. A Northrop spokesman stated that the company didn't make any improper payments. The spokesman declined to answer certain questions, citing litigation in Korea.

Western diplomats and other observers say the Northrop situation could be a test case of how far the government of South Korea's newly elected President Roh will go in investigating questionable matters that touch his old friend and political patron, former President Chun.

The Northrop probe "is a political hot potato" in Seoul, says Daryl Plunk, a Washington consultant who has frequent business dealings in Korea. "My reading is, the president does not want to see his old friend dragged into a public forum."

Interviews with former associates of Mr. Park and with American businessmen in Korea suggest why both parties to the lobbying arrangement might have chosen to keep their pairing a secret.

Mr. Park, many Olympics officials say, was a driving force behind Korea's campaign to bring the games to Seoul, and his high-profile position with the organizing committee was one that he wanted to protect from scandal, his former associates say. He spoke English well, knew most of his nation's influential men and hoped to use his Olympics contacts to make even more powerful connections around the world, they say.

The period of his dealings with Northrop was especially sensitive, because he had just been named to represent Korea on the International Olympic Committee.

Pistol Park

But the gregarious former army colonel, known to Americans as C.K. Park, had another side. As chief of bodyguards under President Park, who was assassinated in 1979, his fondness for guns earned him the nickname Pistol Park. Associates say he was also a bully who gave a government minister a black eye for allowing student dissent to get out of control and who once kicked an Air Force chief of staff in the knees for failing to please the president.

In 1973, Mr. Park sheltered Chun Doo Hwan in his home when the military was looking for those involved in an alleged coup attempt. After Mr. Chun became president, former associates say, he returned the favor.

During a government "purification" campaign in 1980, officials investigating influence peddling placed Mr. Park under house arrest and demanded that he turn over more than $2 million of allegedly ill-gotten real-estate holdings amassed in his hometown of Masan in southern Korea. Although most other officials detained at the time were treated harshly, Mr. Park was released after the president interceded.

At the same time Mr. Park's Safari Club, situated in the Seoul district where wealthy foreigners live, became a hangout that offered drinks, gambling and playgirls. It was also a place where international arms traders met government and business leaders. And it was a vehicle for Mr. Park, who associates say was a friend of the globe-trotting Mr. Khashoggi, to promote himself as a budding arms merchant.

"I was invited to the Safari Club, but it wasn't the kind of place I wanted my company to be known in," a U.S. aerospace executive who regularly visits Seoul says. People who worked in the U.S. Embassy at the time say they would have been surprised if any U.S. company admitted publicly that it hired Mr. Park as a marketing representative.

Northrop officials say they were introduced to Mr. Park in 1983 by James K. Shin, a Korean-American consultant who lives in Honolulu. Mr. Shin couldn't be reached for comment.

At the time Northrop hired Mr. Park, its salesmanship around the world was looking a bit tired. It had one customer for four of the F-20s, planes it was building on speculation without any of the usal U.S. government backing.

Congressional investigators have so far uncovered two Park-Northrop transactions, although Mr. Park's former associates claim there are others. In one, the company signed a lobbying contract with Mr. Park's brother-in-law, Lee Min-Ha, who operated Dong Yang Express Group, a string of eight companies that Mr. Park controlled.

Northrop's official partner in a second transaction, the hotel venture, wasn't Mr. Park, either; it was a group of shareholders that included Mr. Park's wife and other relatives and associates.

At Northrop, red flags were raised when the lobbying contract was drafted. A former Northrop attorney, who attended a meeting of the company's aircraft-division executives before the document was signed, says he expressed alarm at the contract's freewheeling language that promised as much as $55 million in sales commissions.

"I told them they shouldn't sign the deal, and I had everybody mad at me," the attorney says. "But you can't tell me you couldn't get a reputable person to do that work for considerably less. Once you're promising someone a sum that he can't possibly justify in terms of legitimate costs and a profit, there's a presumption he's going to make illegal payments."

The Northrop spokesman explains that "Park was only going to get that much money if he sold 200 planes, and it would have represented only 2% of the value."

The spokesman says Northrop's other project with Mr. Park, the hotel venture, was intended to demonstrate the company's willingness to invest in Korea if the government would buy its planes. But Northrop officials neglected to include a single reference to the hotel project in two letters to Korean military officials, in which they described in detail nearly $10 million of investments they might consider making to clinch a sale.

Mr. Park, apparently initiated an enthusiastic lobbying effort for the F-20. In a letter written on his International Olympic Committee stationery, addressed to Northrop's chairman, Mr. Jones, Mr. Park wrote that he had the continued assurance of President Chun Doo Hwan that the F-20 program is a go. "Mr. Park added, in an unexplained phrase, that he had guaranteed support where it counts most."

Several of Mr. Park's former associates have asserted, in interviews and in letters to Northrop officials obtained by this newspaper, that Mr. Park's services included at least two meetings with Mr. Jones, once during the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles and the following year at the Okura Hotel in Tokyo.

The purpose of the Los Angeles meeting, one of those associates says, was to get Mr. Jones together with Mr. Roh, then chairman of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee. What was discussed at the meeting is unclear. Mr. Park's associates also say that he arranged a private meeting between Mr. Jones and then-President Chun in Honolulu in May 1985.

The Korean prosecutor's office is looking into the Northrop issue, including allegations from several individuals that President Chun solicited an $8 million payment from Mr. Jones in the Honolulu meeting. The circumstances weren't clear, nor could it be determined what Mr. Chun allegedly said the payment was for.

Efforts to get comments on these alleged meetings from President Roh and Mr. Chun were unsuccessful.

What else Mr. Park may have done on Northrop's behalf is for the moment a mystery. Investigators in Washington say they haven't found evidence so far that he made payments to Korean officials, which would be illegal under the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Representatives of the Korean prosecutor's office won't discuss the case or say whether their inquiries have led to government officials. In 1985, Mr. Park succumbed to liver cancer.

Northrop's sales efforts were meeting setbacks during this time. An F-20 crashed during a demonstration in Korea in 1984. The following year, the same fate befell another F-20 on the way to the Paris Air Show, where Korean military officials – who believed the earlier crash was the result of pilot error – intended to give the plane another chance. Northrop ultimately mothballed the F-20 project, after writing off its $1.15 billion investment. Now, government investigators on both sides of the Pacific are trying to find out where some of that money went.

Kang Oh Hyun, a former aide to the late Mr. Park, asserted in a letter to Northrop's Mr. Foulds that the $6.25 million was never intended to build a hotel. The funds, he wrote, were spend as planned for "Korean promotion of Northrop." Mr. Lee, the late lobbyist's brothr-in-law, sent Northrop, an itemized bill detailing claims for more than $16 million.

Singapore Account

Northrop says it also filed suit in a Seoul district court alleging that Mr. Park and his brother-in-law withdrew the hotel-venture money from the Hong kong bank just a few weeks after Northrop made the deposit in 1984. About $3 million found its way to a Park bank account in Singapore, Northrop says.

Individuals familiar with a investigation conducted on behalf of Northrop's board say outside directors insisted that the company try to recover the money, "Otherwise, it would look like they intended it as a lobbying fund all along," a person familiar with the international investigation says.

Mr. Kang and Mr. Park's widow, Lee Chong Won, and two of her sons are among those named in the suit. Mr. Kang couldn't be reached, and Mrs. Park didn't return a message left with guards at the gatehouse of her Seoul estate.

The Seoul lawyer representing the defendants in the Korean suit refused to discuss the Northrop case. But a friend of the family contacted a reporter to say that Mrs. Park "does't want to get into a protracted fight with Northrop over this thing. If she has to sell some of her property to settle it, she's ready to do that."

The disclosures about Northrop's Korean connection have prompted the U.S. House Energy and Commerce Committee to reopen its inconclusive 1985 investigation into the activities of Yoon Eung Yul, a retired Korean general whose consultancy collected at least $6.5 million in fees from General Dynamics and four subcontracting companies. Gen. Yoon worked on behalf of the team's F-16 at the same time that the late Mr. Park was promoting the competing Northrop plane.

Aides to the committee's chairman, Rep. John Dingell, say he's also considering a new investigation of U.S. defense companies' foreign payments. After all, an aide says, it has been 10 years since Congress last took a thorough look at the issue.

(Continued from page 1)

"Whether we take part in the Olympic Games or not is an issue that hinges on whether the south Korean authorities accept the co-hosting or not, and never an issue that hinges on the issue of opening the MDL," he stressed.

"How could we put forward the co-hosting proposal if we ever disliked opening the MDL or 'national borders'?"

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